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UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA RAISE ENVOY RANK.

James E. Webb, Acting Secretary of State, announced on November 12 that Austria and the United States had agreed to exchange Ambassadors. Up to this time, the respective diplomatic missions in Vienna and Washington were headed by ministers. Britain and France took similar action.

The change in status was announced by publication of an exchange of letters between Mr. Webb and Dr. Ludwig Kleinwaechter, Austrian Envoy to the United States. The result of the new arrangement will be Dr. Kleinwaechter's elevation to the post of Ambassador, while, in Vienna, Walter J. Donnelly will be promoted to the same rank as representative of the United States.

"The Government of the United States is happy to take this step as additional recognition of Austria as a member of the community of nations, despite the continued presence on her soil of forces of the occupying powers," Mr. Webb's letter said. "The Government of the United States will continue its efforts to conclude a treaty providing for the withdrawal of these forces.

"It is the constant hope of this Government that Austria's full freedom and independence may be restored as provided in the Moscow Declaration", Mr. Webb wrote to Dr. Kleinwaechter. "There are few requirements essential to a settlement and Austria could be granted her full freedom and independence were the Government of the Soviet Union willing to abide by its promises made in the Moscow Declaration".

DR. LUDWIG KLEINWAECHTER



Austrian Ambassador to the United States

ACHESON AND EDEN URGE CONCLUSION OF AUSTRIAN TREATY. At the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris Secretary of State Dean Acheson and British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden placed the conclusion of an Austrian Treaty high on the agenda desired by their respective Governments. In his address to the General Assembly in November 8, 1951 Mr. Acheson said: "Austria is another example of an opportunity to demonstrate by action a will to peace. For more than five years now, the United Kingdom, France, the Soviet

Union and the United States have been discussing the conclusion of a treaty for Austria. The four powers have promised Austria independence. The Austrians have long ago fulfilled all the conditions for the restoration of their complete sovereignty. But the country is still under occupation. Here again, the Soviet leaders can speak the word which will fulfill their promises to Austria."

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, addressing the General Assembly in Paris on November 12, said with regard to Austria: "Then there is the issue of Austria, which has waited for so long. Can we not sign the Treaty? Can we not bring to that small country evidence that the Great Powers can agree on this one issue, relieve them of the burden of occupation? Cannot the Austrians be allowed at last to live and let live?"

AUSTRIAN TRAVEL NEWS

published by the

AUSTRIAN STATE TOURIST DEPARTMENT

on page 7

AUSTRIAN NOTE ON STATE TREATY SENT TO FOREIGN MINISTERS' DEPUTIES. Pursuant to a decision of the Austrian Federal Government, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Karl Gruber, addressed an official memorandum on October 31 to the Government of the United States, whose representative is next in turn for the chairmanship of the Conference of the Foreign Ministers' Deputies for the Austrian State Treaty. The Austrian note expressed the wish that the negotiations on the treaty be resumed at the earliest possible date. Similar notes were simultaneously sent to the representatives of the British, French and Soviet Governments in Vienna. The Austrian note read in part:

"The Austrian Government believes it can conclude from the development of the international situation that there is a general desire for a relaxation (of world tension) and for friendly relations. The Austrian Government further believes, in accord with the opinion of many international observers, that the natural point of departure for the attempt to achieve such relaxation of world tension lies in the immediate completion of the Austrian State Treaty. With the simultaneous withdrawal of all occupation forces, the direct effects of the last war which still exist in Austria would be liquidated. It may be recalled that in the Moscow Declaration on Austria of October 30, 1943, the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States of America unanimously agreed that Austria — as the first country to fall victim to the typical aggression of Hitler — would be freed from German domination. They further declared that it was their wish to see Austria restored as a free and independent nation. The Government of France later joined in subscribing to this declaration. Now if Austria was designated in this declaration as a country to be liberated, it may be claimed under universally recognized principles of law that her full sovereignty also be restored at the earliest possible moment. In fact, this view was shared by the four Foreign Ministers when they charged their deputies to work out a State Treaty and, especially, when, on the occasion of the Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Paris in June 1949, they instructed their deputies to resume their work at once so as to reach an agreement on the treaty draft as a whole by September 1, 1949, at the latest. In spite of all these proclamations and promises and in spite of a clear case under international law, the State Treaty has to date remained unsigned, although 250 meetings have so far been held. The result of these negotiations, namely the restoration of peace-time conditions in our country, which Austria and the world have long awaited, has not been achieved. Under these circumstances, world public opinion cannot be left in the dark to the effect that any power which prevents the restoration of peace-time conditions in Austria by its lack of good will at the conference table is guilty of violating the principles of international law and ethics, as well as the obligations unequivocally assumed by it. In view of this factual state of affairs, the Austrian Government voices the expectation that now, after well-nigh

seven years of occupation, the requested negotiations will not break down again, but lead to clear, factual results, that is, to the general termination of the presence of military formations in Austria."

U. S. HIGH COMMISSIONER DONNELLY REPLIES TO AUSTRIAN NOTE. In a prompt reply to the above note, U. S. High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly asserted that the United States supported Austria's wishes fully and unconditionally. "The Government of the United States," he said, "continues to adhere to its conviction that the four occupation powers should sign the State Treaty without delay, put it into effect and reinstate Austria in her rightful position as a sovereign nation. The people of Austria can continue to count on the unqualified support of the Government of the United States in fulfillment of the obligations assumed on November 1, 1943, in Moscow to restore Austria as a free and independent country. It is my personal opinion that the Soviet Government again has the opportunity to prove its good will by signing this treaty and by signing it, moreover, without introducing any questions unrelated to the Austrian problem. Either Austria is reinstated in its complete sovereignty and the occupation terminated, or this unjust occupation will continue. There can be no doubt in the mind of the Austrian people that the Government of the United States has been insisting on the conclusion of the State Treaty and on the withdrawal of troops from Austria, and that it will continue to do so. But, as I have already stated, the United States will not withdraw its troops so long as all occupation powers are not prepared to do likewise."

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION IN VIENNA. A delegation of members of the United States Congress accepting an invitation from the Austrian Federal Government to visit Austria arrived in Vienna in mid-November of this year. The members of the delegation arrived in the Austrian capital on November 15 on board a special U.S. Air Force plane which brought them to Austria from Bonn, Germany. During their three-day stay in Vienna, the members of Congress had occasion to hold extensive talks with top-ranking Austrian officials and members of Parliament. The Austrian Government organized a series of receptions in honor of the American legislators. The delegation left Vienna for Strasbourg on November 18 to attend a meeting of the Council of Europe. The group which visited Austria included the following members of Congress: Senators William Benton of Connecticut, Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, Robert C. Hendrickson of New Jersey, Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Brien McMahon of Connecticut, and Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin. The House members were Representatives Eugene Cox of Georgia, Harris Ellsworth of Oregon, Walter Judd of Minnesota, Kenneth B. Keating and Donald O'Toole of New York, F. Reams of Ohio, and Howard W. Smith of Va.

FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER REJECTS IDEA OF SEPARATE TREATIES.

During a budget debate in the Finance and Budget Committee of the Lower Chamber of Parliament, Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Gruber made the following comments on foreign policy on November 7: "To this day, we have declined to conclude separate treaties with individual powers. Naturally, this does not preclude the entire free world from seeing to it that the situation in which Austria is today — one which is in no way justified from the standpoint of international law — be settled as soon as possible. There is no doubt that world opinion will sooner or later force the liberation of Austria. To mobilize this opinion in time is our major task. We must continue to point out repeatedly and with utmost clarity that we are by no means reconciled to the fact that the Austrian problem is being constantly put off."

Speaking of Austria's attitude toward the Strasbourg Parliament, Dr. Gruber said: "It goes without saying that we are a part of Europe and that we shall always be an important and necessary member of the European family of nations. The reason the Austrian Government has so far not participated in the work of the Strasbourg Parliament in an official capacity is due to the fact that in its opinion the balance between the advantages such participation would offer and the disadvantages that this might involve would have turned out in our disfavor. But this decision is neither one of principle nor a final one, but one which must be reviewed from case to case. The compromise solution, namely that the Austrian Parliament and not the Austrian Government has representatives in Strasbourg, represents the best solution for the time being."

The Austrian Foreign Minister then spoke of the efforts on the part of the Federal Government to get Austria admitted to the United Nations. He said that Austria was naturally eager to join the world body, although he felt that he should caution the people against regarding such admission as a panacea for all of the country's problems, especially if this move were not coupled with the simultaneous withdrawal of all occupation forces and the full restoration of the nation's sovereignty.

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR HELMER COMMENTS ON AUSTRIAN SECURITY QUESTIONS.

On October 27, 1951, Austrian Minister of the Interior Oskar Helmer visited the police department of Linz and the police school in Kaplanhof, accompanied by officials of the Ministry of the Interior and high-ranking police officers. After having been greeted by the provincial gendarmerie commander and the governors of Upper Austria and Salzburg, Gleissner and Klaus, the Minister made the following statement: "The solemn promises made by the Great Powers to give Austria a State Treaty and thus restore her sovereignty have not been fulfilled. Article 17 of the treaty draft, which was approved by all four Allies, the Soviet representative included, authorizes the Austrian Government to maintain a land army, border protection units, a gendarmerie and a river police totalling 53,000 men. Article 17 was just as

much approved as the one which has already gone into effect in the Soviet Zone and which pertains to the exploitation of Austria's petroleum resources. Even if it is a fact that Article 17 cannot be carried out yet no one can prevent Austria from planning precautionary measures for the day when the Allies will leave the country. Some day this time will come, and when it does we shall naturally not want to see our frontiers completely denuded and shall not want to be left at the mercy of the arbitrary actions of political freebooters within the country. According to the Control Agreement, Austria is obligated to protect her borders and assure internal peace and order. If she is unable to do so, the article pursuant to which the occupation power involved is entitled to maintain order through its own organs becomes operative. Because Austria does not wish such a state of affairs to occur and because she feels that she is strong enough to maintain order through her own organs, the Austrian executive branch of government is being trained to protect the Republic. This doesn't suit some people who would like to see Austria defenseless. They shout themselves hoarse with the accusation that Austria is reorganizing an army which she is placing at the disposal of the Western Powers. These assertions are ridiculous and belong in the realm of fairy tales. We have heard enough about the baseless claim that Western Austria is being converted into a military base. We know quite well where military bases are being formed and would like nothing better than for all zones to reach the point where requisitioned premises are returned to their rightful owners. We Austrians are a peace-loving people and have no other yearning but to live in peace with our neighbors. Above all, one should not speak of liberty when one has subjected one's own people to totalitarianism."

DETENTION OF DEPUTY WOLF PROTESTED IN AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

On November 5, 1951, the Finance and Budget Committee of the Lower Chamber of the Austrian Parliament adopted a resolution submitted by the Socialist Deputy Dr. Pittermann. The resolution read as follows: "Both the Declaration of the Big Four on the restoration of a democratic way of life in Austria and the Control Agreement guarantee that democratic procedures will be duly observed in Austria. The Finance and Budget Committee of the Austrian Nationalrat protests the arrest of Deputy Leopold Wolf by members of the Soviet occupation power in violation of parliamentary immunity and, thus, of the Control Agreement." Deputy Wolf was detained on October 26, 1951, at the Enns Bridge (the line of demarcation between the Russian and American zones of occupation) and subjected to one hour of questioning. He was then transferred to the Russian military headquarters in St. Valentin for further questioning. After having been detained for five and a half hours, he was released with the explanation that his arrest had been the result of an error.

NEW FRENCH COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN AUSTRIA.

At the end of October 1951 General Boyer de Latour du Moulin was appointed Commander in Chief of all French occupation troops in Austria. General du Moulin, who is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, has been Secretary General for political and military affairs in Morocco since March 1, 1951.

AUSTRIA PARTICIPATES IN KOREAN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM.

In response to a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly of December 1, 1950, the Austrian Government has decided to participate in the Korean Relief and Rehabilitation Program and to offer a contribution of lumber having a value of 30,000 — 40,000 U.S. dollars to assist the Korean people, relieve the sufferings and repair the devastation caused by the war. Preparations for the shipment of the lumber are now being made in Austria.

PRESIDENT KOERNER OF AUSTRIA RECEIVES IRO REPRESENTATIVE.

Early in November 1951 President Koerner of Austria received Dr. Viktor Beermann, representative of the High Commissioner appointed by the United Nations to handle the refugee problem. Dr. Beermann was accompanied by the High Commissioner's legal counsel, Mr. John A. Alexander. Dr. Beermann told President Koerner that he would establish his office in Vienna as the permanent representative of the High Commissioner and would handle IRO matters from that city. Dr. Koerner paid tribute to the successful activity of the IRO and wished the representative continued success in his work in Austria.

UNITED NATIONS WEEK IN AUSTRIA. As every year, the Austrian Association for the United Nations has this year, too, sponsored and organized an impressive and varied program on the occasion of United Nations Week. On October 21, special prayer services were held in all of Austria's churches. At a special ceremony at the University of Vienna on October 24, Chancellor Figl spoke on "Austria's Contribution in the Spirit of the United Nations Charter." On the following day representatives of management and labor spoke at a large gathering in the Konzerthausaal on the subject: "All those who work for Peace". Other ceremonies were staged by the Academy of Sciences and by Austrian Women's organizations. One of the highlights of United Nations Week in Austria was the festive opening of the exhibition "The United Nations and Austria," which illustrated the work of the United Nations and Austria's contribution in the UN's specialized agencies of which she is a member. The Austrian Association for the United Nations received congratulatory messages from Assistant Secretary General Benjamin Cohen and Nobel Peace Prize winner Ralph Bunche. As a token of his appreciation of the work of the Austrian Association, Dr. Bunche placed at the disposal of the above exhibition the original of his Nobel Prize certificate.

TITO COMMENTS ON YUGOSLAV RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

At a press conference in Belgrade, which was held at the beginning of November and attended by 125 Yugoslav and foreign newspapermen, Marshall Tito declared that the relations between Yugoslavia and Austria were good. "Relations are improving from day to day," the Yugoslav Chief of State said, adding: "Aside from a dozen or so war criminals, there are no longer any Austrian prisoners of war in Yugoslavia and even these will gradually be released in the interests of good neighborly relations. The divergences of opinion still existing between the two countries are of a minor nature."

DR. FRIEDRICH FUNDER TURNS 80. On November 1, 1951, Dr. Friedrich Funder, publisher and editor in chief of the weekly, "Die Furche", celebrated his 80th birthday. Dr. Funder received most of his early education in Graz and later graduated from the University of Vienna in 1898. In 1896 he became the parliamentary reporter for the "Reichspost" and later its editor in chief and co-publisher. Dr. Funder, one of the leading Catholic writers on current affairs, is a brilliant exponent of Austrian thought.

FIRST RESULTS OF AUSTRIAN PRICE-FREEZE AND PRICE-REDUCTION POLICY.

The price-freeze and price-reduction policy adopted by Austrian industry in mid-October (see AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN of November 3, 1951) has already produced a number of initial successes. The entire textile industry, for example, has decided to cut consumer prices on finished garments by 5-6% as of November 5, 1951. On November 3, 1951, the consumer prices for leather shoes and slippers were lowered by 5%. On November 5, 1951, the price of household soap was reduced by 7%. Austrian breweries and innkeepers have joined the price-reduction campaign in that they have agreed to cut the price of beer by 16 schillings per hectoliter. Finally, after protracted negotiations, the price of pork was reduced by 15-20% as of November 5. This latter reduction, however, was possible only at the expense of temporary restrictions in the retail sale of pork and veal. The Secretary of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions welcomed these price reductions as marking a gratifying turning point in the country's economic development and expressed the hope that Austria's producers and retailers would continue to act along these lines. At the same time, the Federation of Trade Unions has enjoined all workers and employees to desist from making any new wage demands whatsoever until further notice.

AUSTRIAN INDUSTRIALISTS TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

Early in November of this year 70 Austrian industrialists discussed their forthcoming trip to the United States with Mr. C. E. Meyer, Chief of the ECA Mission to Austria, and were received later by U.S. High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly. The industrialists are undertaking the trip in order to study current production methods in American factories. Included in the delegation are:

Leader of the Delegation:

Joseph C. BOECK — GREISSAU, Vice President, Austrian Association of Industrialists.

Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce:

Franz MAIX, Vice President

Building Industry:

Guenther KIESLING, Ast & Co.

Electro Industry:

Alfred DEMMELMAYER, Oesterreichische Brown-Boveri Werke

Dr. Eduard SCHRACK, E. Schrack Elektrizitaets A.G.

Hans SIEGERT, Elin A.G.

Rudolf STAHL, Oesterreichische Elektrizitaetswirtschafts A.G.

Alfons WUNSCHHEIM, Sprecher & Schuh Ges.m.b.H.

Food Industry:

Robert HARMER, Ottakringer Brauerei

Gustav MAUTNER — MARKHOF, Schwechater Brauerei

Alfred STURMINGER, Meinel A.G.

Foundry Industry:

Dr. Emil WEINBERGER, Eisenwerk Sulzau-Werfen

Glass Industry:

Heinrich KOERBITZ, Glasfabriken Oberdorf-Voitsberg

Iron & Steel Industry:

Josef OBEREGGER, Oesterreichische Alpine Montangesellschaft

Leather Industry:

Franz HERUNTER

Rudolf POESCHL, J. Poeschl's Soehne

Machine Industry:

Marcis LARGER, Aga-Werke

Kurt ZUCKERMANN, Kurt Zuckermann Maschinenfabrik

Metal Industry:

Josef PUELS, Oesterreichische Vereinigte Emailwerke

Paper Industry:

Otto HANEL, Poelser Zellulose & Papierfabrik

Hans LAMPL, Leykam Josefthal A.G.

Emil LINHART, Neusiedler Papierfabriks A.G.

Max H. SCHMID, Holzstoff- & Pappfabrik "Waldhof"

Heinrich SALZER, Papier-, Holzstoff- & Zellulosefabriken Matthaeus Salzer's Soehne

Hans SCHNABL, Samum Vereinigte Papierindustrie K.G.

Plastic Industry:

Heinrich SCHMIDBERGER, Oesterreichische Kunststoff-Presswerke

Sawmill Industry:

Ing. Josef SCHLEUSSNER, Holzwerke Schleussner K.G.

Stone & Ceramic Industry:

Gustav KAPSREITER, A. Kapsreiter Granitwerke

Textile Industry:

Dr. Franz MAYER- GUNTROF, Voeslauer Kammgarnfabrik A.G.

On November 19, 1951, the United States Austrian Chamber of Commerce will give a luncheon in honor of the visitors at the Town Hall Club (123 West 43rd Street) in New York. The guest speakers at the luncheon will be John F. Mc Kiernan, Regional Director of the U.S. Depart-

ment of Commerce, and Eldridge Haynes, President of the National Management Council of the United States.

AUSTRIA'S COAL OUTPUT IN SEPTEMBER 1951.

Austria's coal output in September 1951 amounted to 436,550 tons as compared to 427,141 tons in August. A comparison with the September output in 1950 and 1949 shows an increase of 45,825 tons, or 11.73%, and of 93,977 tons, or 27.43%, respectively. 3,789,555 tons of coal were produced during the first nine months of the current year. The output during the corresponding periods of 1950 and 1949 was 3,254,101 and 2,927,143 tons respectively, that is, 535,454 tons, or 16.45%, higher than in 1950, and 862,412 tons, or 29.46%, higher than in 1949.

NATURAL STEEL PRODUCTION IN AUSTRIA TO BE INTENSIFIED.

The plate rolling mill of the Donawitz (Styria) plant of the nationalized Alpine Montan Gesellschaft is presently being expanded at a rapid rate. The recently built billet-rolling train will soon begin a trial run. This modern, high-capacity installation is expected to begin full operation at the end of the year, by which time the technical staff will have completed its training. The new installation will have an annual capacity of 40,000 tons of rolled stock. Present plans call for the completion of a large new blast steel furnace by the end of 1952, which is expected to increase Austrian natural steel production considerably. This steel plant will operate on the principle of the new oxygen blast process and produce some 150,000 tons of natural steel per year. A similar steel plant is also being built at the United Austrian Iron and Steel Works (VOEST) in Linz. With the completion of both plants, Austria's natural steel output will be increased to 1,300,000 tons per year.

30% MORE NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER. During the third quarter of 1951, the nitrogenous fertilizer output of the "Oesterreichische Stickstoffwerke A.G.", of Linz, Upper Austria (U.S. zone) reached 111,738 tons, or 30% more than during the same period of the previous year. During the year ending on June 30, 1951, 380,000 tons of fertilizer were produced, about 277,000 tons, or 73%, of which were exported. Poland bought 48,000 tons, Egypt 46,000 tons, Czechoslovakia 30,000 tons, Hungary 18,000 tons, Greece 12,000 tons and Israel 6,000 tons. Poland has ordered 50,000 tons and France 20,000 tons for the year 1951-52.

FOREIGN ORDERS FOR AUSTRIAN ROLLING STOCK.

At the present time the Simmering — Graz — Pauker Corp. has orders on hand for several hundred railroad cars. The Turkish Railways have ordered 50 four-axle third-class and 10 second-class carriages of the same type, as well as 40 four-axle platform cars for the transport of bulky goods. In 1950, the Indian State Railways ordered 250 four-wheel tank cars, the first shipment of which was delivered towards the middle of 1951. Colombia has ordered 74

vehicles: 50 freight trucks, 10 tank cars, 10 four-axle first-class passenger carriages and four dining cars.

108,781 BUSINESS FIRMS IN VIENNA. The Economic Policy Division of the Vienna Chamber of Commerce recently announced the results of a provisional census of the city's business enterprises. Today, there are 108,781 business firms in the city, 37,738 of which are in the field of commerce. This represents 35% of all firms. The trade and industrial firms in the city amount to almost 51% and with their 55,076 businesses, represent the largest group. The firms engaged in the tourist industry total 7,727 (7.1%), those in communications 5,293 (4.9%) and those in the banking, credit and insurance businesses 546 (0.5%).

COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONY FOR STEFAN ZWEIF HELD IN NEW YORK. The Social Scientific Society of New York, which was founded in 1870 and whose Chairman, the well-known radio commentator Peter M. Lindt, has done so much to promote Austro-American cultural exchanges, organized on November 8 a commemorative ceremony in honor of the great Austrian poet and writer Stefan Zweig. After a few introductory remarks by Dr. Franz Matsch, the Austrian Consul General in New York, the writer Hermann Kesten delivered the commemorative address. The remainder of the evening was devoted to music recitals.

COLLECTED WORKS OF ANTON BRUCKNER BEING PUBLISHED IN AUSTRIA. At the end of October 1951 the comprehensive series of Anton Bruckner's collected works, which had been interrupted during World War II, was resumed with the publication of a revised edition of Volume 9, containing the score of the Ninth Symphony. The collected works are being prepared by the Musikwissenschaftlicher Verlag of Vienna, the publisher of the International Bruckner Society. Prior to 1938 already, this publisher had received the order from the Board of Trustees of the Austrian National Library to handle the publication of the composer's collected works. The next volume to appear will contain the Fifth Symphony. Its publication is expected soon. The series is being edited by Prof. Leopold Nowak, Director of the Music Collection Division of the Austrian National Library. The price of the volumes has been set very low.

The National Library has requested all public and private collectors to notify its Music Collection Division of any Bruckner items they may have (such as music autographs, letters from and to the composer, documents, etc.) and to make these available for publication in the collected works.

CHOPIN SOCIETY FOUNDED IN VIENNA. A Chopin Society was recently founded in Vienna, the aim of which, as stipulated at the society's constituent meeting, will be to bring to light the personal relations of Chopin and his

work to Vienna and the rest of Austria, as well as to promote the performance of his compositions.

LINZ OPENS MOST MODERN EMERGENCY HOSPITAL IN EUROPE. On November 5, 1951, Austria's largest post-war structure, the Emergency Hospital in Linz, was completed and opened to patients. The four-story building occupies 2,824,800 cubic feet of space, and covers a surface area of about 37,600 square feet. The hospital has a normal capacity of 145 beds and an emergency capacity of 200. When operating at full capacity the hospital will have a staff of fifteen to twenty emergency surgeons, sixty orderlies and nurses as well as eighty to a hundred other employees. The building was designed by the architect Bauer of Gmunden, who is also designing the Salzburg Emergency Hospital and worked out the plans of the emergency accident station in Klagenfurt. The new Linz Emergency Hospital for accident cases is the largest and most modern of its kind in Europe.

14,000 VIENNESE CHILDREN ENROLLED IN 145 KINDERGARTENS. On the occasion of the formal opening of a new Kindergarten in Vienna early in November, Acting Mayor Honay revealed some of the measures being taken by the city's municipal authorities on behalf of Vienna's children. He said that in 1951 thirteen new kindergartens had been opened, two of them in November (one in Favoriten and one in Ottakring). Today a total of 14,000 children are enrolled in 145 kindergartens. Of these, 10,600 children receive free lunches daily, an increase of 1200 over 1950. In 1951, thirty-six million schillings were allocated for the city's kindergartens; in 1952, the amount so earmarked was forty-three million.

EXCAVATIONS ON THE MAGDALENSBERG. At the end of October 1951, work was terminated on this year's excavations at the Magdalensberg, site of a large ancient city near Klagenfurt, Carinthia. They had led to the discovery of a metallurgical workshop where iron from Noricum province was presumably worked. Found among the numerous ruins were excavated remnants of a bath house, including mosaic-covered bath tubs. Professor Rudolf Egger, who directed the excavations, has declared that the many small objects found during the last three years present an almost complete picture of the achievements of Noric crafts and trades of all kind. The erection of a museum on the Magdalensberg is planned for 1952.

FILM ABOUT THE VIENNA BOYS CHOIR. A feature film, "Fruehlingstimmen," showing the activities of the Vienna Boys Choir "Gevacolor" (color film by the Dillenz Film Company, Vienna) is being made at the Sievering and Grinzing studios and at the ancient Augarten Palace, the permanent home of the boys in Vienna. The film is being directed by Hans Thimig. Featured in the cast are Paul Hoerbiger, Hans Jaray, Susi Nicoletti, Christl Mardayn, Adrienne Gessner and Alma Seidler.



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AUSTRIAN TOURIST REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES EUROPEAN TRAVEL COMMISSION IN PARIS.

Rudolf F. Mattesich, North American Representative of the Austrian State Tourist Department and the Austrian Federal Railways, addressed the assembly of the European Travel Commission in Paris on the occasion of the first joint meeting of the European delegates to the ETC and the members of their Committee in America. The ETC, originally a sub-committee of the ECA, is closely associated with the European Council of Ministers. Delegates of sixteen nations were present at the assembly which was concerned with joint travel and traffic problems and especially with consideration of policy and technique in relation to joint tourist promotion projects. Mr. Mattesich, who shares with Birger Nordholm of Sweden, Chairman of the Committee in America, the distinction of being the European tourist promotion official in North America with the longest period of service, was accompanied to Paris by Dr. Hanns Ortner, Director of the Austrian State Tourist Department (Oesterreichische Verkehrswerbung), Dr. Fastenbauer of the Austrian Tourist Office (Oesterreichische Verkehrsbureau), and Mr. Louis Fabini, representative in England of the O.V.W. Mr. Mattesich spoke on the need of maintaining practical and realistic techniques of tourist promotion in North America and on establishing a sound balance between advertising and publicity appropriations and expectations. His remarks were extremely well received.

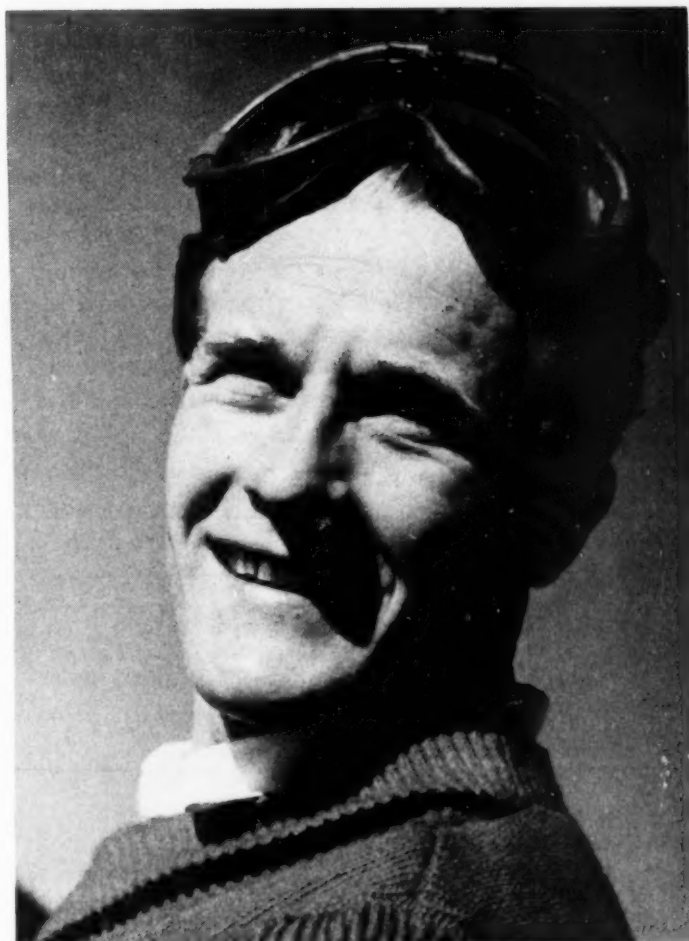
AUSTRIA ACHIEVES RECORD WITH 3,000,000 TOURIST OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS, A 23% INCREASE.

Austria's tourist traffic reached its postwar high this year with tourists availing themselves of 3,000,000 overnight accommodations, or 23% more than last year. With 60,000 American visitors Austria ranked sixth in Europe in relation to American tourist traffic; she holds third place for the number of foreign visitors she entertains annually. Of the 200,000 visitors to the Dornbirn Sample Fair, 70,000 were foreigners as were a large percentage of the 60,000 who attended the Bregenz Festival. Salzburg Festival figures are incomplete but are expected to be considerably higher than last year.

NEW "GOLD" FROM OLD MINES IN GASTEIN VALLEY.

The exuberant and unusual good health of the miners working the newly re-opened gold mines in the Gastein Valley has prompted a series of medical investigations which revealed that the air in these mines is endowed with

curative properties. The miners were found to be free from the type of occupational respiratory ailments generally prevalent among miners, because of the radiation in the aid of the mine. This radiation has now been found beneficial in such diseases which customarily respond to treatment by Badgastein's highly radioactive waters. The treatment which consists of controlled respirations, rest and relaxation is administered under rigid medical supervision. This discovery is of economic importance, for the Gastein cures are a major source of income to the inhabitants of the salubrious valley.



Egon Schoepf

one of the stars of the Austrian Olympic team.

BRILLIANT WINTER SPORT SEASON PLANNED AT AUSTRIAN RESORTS.

The presence of world champions and celebrities, the organization of international competitions and the availability of new facilities will all contribute to what promises to be one of Austria's most brilliant winter sport seasons. The Australian and U.S. Olympic teams will both train in Austria, the latter meeting the Austrian Olympic team in St. Anton where Americans and Austrians will undergo the last stage of their training for the Oslo games.

The selection of the Austrian Olympic team is virtually complete. The team includes both world title-holders of long standing, such as Christian Pravda, Egon Schöpf,

Dagmar Rom, Trudi Beiser-Jochum, Erika Mahringer, Annaliese Shuh-Proxauf and the jumper, Sepp Bradl, as well as some of Europe's most promising younger contestants. Among the latter are: Othmar Schneider, Hans Senger and Toni Spiess, the white hope of Austrian skiing, Karl Fahner, last season's winner of New England trophies, and the sensational long distance skier, Lizzi Kladensky, of Vienna. Both Jeanette Burr of Seattle and Andrea Mead Lawrence of Rutland, Vermont, stars of the U.S. Women's team, have been skiing and winning trophies in Austria for a year.

The only International Winter Sport Week to be held this Olympic year will take place in Austria in late January, the nordic competitions taking place in Kitzbuehel, the Alpine combinations in Badgastein. Both resorts have new attractions for this season. Badgastein has opened a gondola cable-car line which is the subject of intense study by engineers from all the world ski areas, and Kitzbuehel has completed the final link of its ski "circus" or circuit over which skiers can range and run for days without repeating the same stretch of itinerary. Elsewhere, the most impressive ski improvements are the Dachstein cable-car line, the first lap of which was completed last month, and the new cable-car line up the Galzig at St. Anton.

Olympic contestants will take part in the Westerpokal Race at Lech-am-Arlberg on January 5th and 6th; Olympic winners will participate in the Hannes Schneider Trophy

Race at St. Anton on March 15th and 16th and in the Grossglockner Glacier Race early in June.

SKI CELEBRITIES SPEND OFF SEASON IN ST. ANTON; SCHNEIDER AT "HOME". St. Anton-on-Arlberg, world ski capital, is now highly popular in summer and fall as well. During these seasons some world famed native sons and St. Anton enthusiasts are to be found shooting at the reservations, playing bridge at the Post or otherwise enjoying themselves there. Hannes Schneider, dean of world ski teachers and St. Anton's "favorite son", was home this fall; Benno Rybizka, also one of the leading original Arlberg School instructors, spent the summer and fall here with his family; Mrs. Hermann Kiaer (Alice Damrosch), manager of the American Women's Olympic Team, enjoyed her annual hunting there. Mr. Rybizka has now returned to the United States to take over the ski school at the Lake Placid Club.

AMERICAN HAPIST PLANS ANOTHER SALZBURG TOUR. Miss Artiss de Volt, well known American harp soloist and Salzburg festival performer, will take her sixth tour to Salzburg next season. Arrangements may be made with General Tours, 724 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

For Travel Information apply to Austrian State Tourist Department, 48 East 48th Street, New York 17, N. Y., Telephone: MURRAY HILL 8-0355

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